

LIBRARY OCCURRENT

ISSUED BY THE
PUBLIC LIBRARY COMMISSION OF INDIANA

Vol. 4, No. 6

INDIANAPOLIS

April, 1916

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Issued in January, April, July and October.
Distributed free of charge in Indiana.

Entered as second class matter June 13, 1911,
at the postoffice at Indianapolis, Indiana, under
the act of July 16, 1894.

TRUSTEES' SECTION.

The Business of Running a Library.

That running a library is a business to be managed according to business principles, is so obvious a truism that probably every library trustee would consider such a statement as in no way startling or contrary to his own views or practice; and yet if this same trustee were to analyze the business methods of the library of which he is a member, he would probably find the actual condition a startling denial of this simple sounding theory. Certain it is that many of the library boards in Indiana have the most haphazard methods of doing business. Before the tax money is paid over, they do not know even approximately what their income is to be, and except for the salaries of the staff and janitor, they have no idea at

the beginning of the fiscal year what the expenditures of the year are to be, nor whether the funds available will be sufficient to last the year. This assertion would sound improbable if it could not be proven. The most surprising fact in this connection is that there are generally on these library boards, even the most careless, men who are business men and who are accustomed to using business methods in managing thier own affairs.

In the first place, the *budget system of planning expenditures* seems a strange and unnecessary method to probably a majority of the library boards of the state. This is not only true of the boards of small libraries, but of those in some of our larger cities. The newly elected president and newly appointed member of the library board in a city of from twenty to thirty thousand inhabitants spoke the other day with justifiable pride of the fact that he had insisted upon his board's adopting a budget. And yet this library should have been handling its finances in this way all the many years of its existence. In another city of about the same size, the president of the library board, himself a business man of high standing in his community, thinks that it is perfectly proper for the library board to keep its creditors waiting three months—they are used to it after years of experience, he thinks—and if the board runs short of funds, he finds it very simple to anticipate next year's income by borrowing on the taxes to be paid. Another board pays what it can from its income from the library fund, and if the coal bill is unpaid or the roof needs mending, it expects the city to make good the amount of the unpaid bills, regardless of the fact that in this state no city council can appropriate money for library expense.

Library boards are constantly discovering to their consternation that there is no money left for books, and that for three months or six months, either they can buy no books or they must borrow on next year's income.

The budget system makes possible wise and economical buying. A library board which has recently adopted a budget system, found that under the old hit-or-miss system it was, to take only one case, paying far too large a percentage of its income for heating. It had been accustomed to buy coal two or three times a month at retail prices with no estimate as to how much would be needed for the season. Under the budget system, with a definite and adequate sum set apart for heating the building, it was possible to buy all the necessary coal by the carload, at a more advantageous time and price. This particular library, under its old methods of doing business, found itself in debt at the end of every fiscal year.

Another way in which library boards fail to realize their financial obligations to the taxpayers is in the *pernicious habit of deliberately allowing a considerable unexpended balance to accumulate*. Not only do they allow such a practice, but they take a virtuous pride in the fact that the library has money laid away for a rainy day. One library last year, with a tax income of less than \$7,000, and with no other source of income except fines and interest on balance, began the year with nearly \$9,000 surplus, saved apparently from taxes, and after spending over \$4,000 on improvements and about \$5,500 on actual running expenses, ended the year with a balance of over \$6,000. If this library needs only \$5,000 a year, why are the taxpayers putting \$1,500 a year into the bank? Another library board, finding that for several years the citizens had been paying taxes for which they were receiving no service, until a comfortable surplus had accumulated, last year cut the tax rate to almost nothing and let the present citizens feed on the accumulation which former taxpayers paid for them. The injustice of such handling of public funds was shown by Mr. George B. Utley, Secretary of the American Library Association, in his address before the Indiana Library Trustees Association last November, a synopsis of which is printed on pp. 72-73 of the Occurrent for January, 1916. On page 91 of the same num-

ber of the Occurrent, under the heading, "Misapplied economy—a library balance," will be found reprinted from "New York Libraries" an admirable statement of the weakness of this practice of accumulating a surplus. If the library building needs a new roof or an addition, this should be paid for by the future taxpayers, who are to enjoy the improvement, and not by former taxpayers, who paid for one or more years' taxes for which they received no service.

A third shortcoming of library trustees is the frequent failure to comprehend *what is an adequate library income*. The requirements of the Carnegie Corporation in making a donation are often, without reason, the cause for the feeling that ten per cent of the original cost of the building will be always sufficient to meet the needs of the city. The Carnegie Corporation is very careful to state that the ten per cent require maintenance fund is only a minimum requirement and in no way an indication of the financial needs for properly maintaining the library.

Nevertheless, there are at least several cities and towns in this state who consider that the amount of annual income promised years ago is still sufficient for the library. One city, which is not an isolated example, spends annually on the library exactly what it spent twenty years ago when the Carnegie Building was new, although in this twenty years the population of the city has more than doubled. The tax rate is adjusted to give this fixed income, although according to the state laws the rate could be doubled at the demand of the library board. Strangely enough, members of these boards realize that the library is not accomplishing what it might, but they complain that they have not the funds to increase the service. Only the other day the officers of a library board in a city of considerable size met the complaint of the staff that the salaries paid were too low, with the perfectly honest and self-satisfied retort that already fifty per cent of the library income was spent for librarian and assistants. It had never occurred to this board that half the legally possible tax, and less than thirty cents per capita expenditure for the library might not be a shameful showing for a progressive city,

even though the actual circulation of books seems a matter of pride. A salary of \$10 a month for working forty-two hours a week will not obtain for any library the service that it needs, even if the assistant is interested and conscientious and lives at home with her perfectly respectable family.

At the annual meeting of the Trustees' Association in 1915, Mr. James I. Wyer in his address, suggests one dollar per capita as a proper library expenditure. It may be utopian to expect library boards to accept this standard at once, but it will be a step in the right direction if boards would estimate their financial needs in terms of cents per capita population, rather than on the original cost of the library building. The full legal tax for library purposes will not in most Indiana communities give one dollar per capita income. It is safe to say, however, that in no community will the maximum tax bring to the library more income than it needs for proper service. Any library board which finds this maximum income too much for its needs fails in some way to realize the opportunities for service which are at hand. A realization of these opportunities and the courage to demand the full tax should be part of ideals of every library trustee.

As to the budget, again, it may be well to make definite, if partly theoretical, suggestions as to a normal division of library expenditure in Indiana. Of course, in every library there are certain fixed expenses, as heat, light, and care of building. After due experience of a year or two, a library board should easily be able to estimate very accurately these fixed items of expense. Other items of expenditure, even salaries for librarians, must be necessarily adjusted to these unchanging items. A few years ago, Miss Helen Turvill of the Wisconsin Library School, worked out a table of average expenditures for various items in the library of Wisconsin. It should be helpful to print this table here. In a very helpful pamphlet issued by the American Library Association: A Normal Library Budget and Its Unit of Expense, by O. R. Howard Thomson, the author suggests as a "basis for the minimum (expenditure) for an average community under normal conditions" a budget which works out on the per cent basis, is also printed below.

	Wisconsin	Thomson	Recommended
	Average	Average	Ind.
	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.
Books and binding.....		22.4	20
Books	20.8		
Periodicals	3.2		
Binding	3.3		
Periodicals and binding.....		4.1	5
Salaries, total		50.8	
Librarian and assist's	37.6		40
Janitor and assistants	9.1		10
Rent	2.7	0	0
Heat and light		9.8	
Heat	6.3		7
Light	2.7		7
Build'g maintenance tot.		2.9	5
Perm. improvements.. ..	3.1		
Repairs	1.3		
Insurance	2.0		
Supplies, total		4.9	4
Stationery	1.2		
Postage5		
Printing	1.7		
Miscellaneous	2.5	4.9	2
	100	99.8	100

These per cents will naturally vary somewhat. The fixed expenses for heat, janitor service and light depend, of course, on the building and will not increase proportionately with increased income, but branch buildings, deposit stations, and other expenses incidental to the extension work made possible by an increased income will keep these estimated per cents nearly standard.

THE SHAKESPEARE TERCENTENARY.

The three hundredth anniversary of the death of Shakespeare falls on April 23 of this year. This day is also the anniversary of the poet's birth. Certainly the Public Library of all public institutions can most appropriately take cognizance of this occasion. Other institutions, such as the Public Schools, with larger resources at their command than those of most Public Libraries, will, of course, be able to plan more elaborate and spectacular celebrations; but this fact need not deter any Public Library from recognizing the day in even the

most humble way. Any library can display what books it has by and about Shakespeare, and the addition of only a portrait of the author will help to call attention to the day. It is not necessary, even if it were not too late, to make elaborate suggestions as to programs of celebration, but a few simple hints that have come from various sources may not be out of place.

The New York Sunday Times is issuing for ten consecutive weeks a Shakespeare Supplement, consisting of text and pictures. In order to use these pictures for bulletins, one must get two copies, and if one wishes to preserve the text also, one will need three copies. The cost of this supplement for the ten weeks is fifty cents per copy. In sending for this, address The New York Times, Shakespeare Department.

The Mentor Magazine has also printed some pictures.

The following suggestions have been made:

Planting a tree on the library grounds.

Having a Shakespeare exhibit.

Having a Shakespeare program, including Shakespearean songs. (For a list of the available phonographic records of songs and readings, see the Outline for the Study of Shakespeare's Comedies, listed below.)

Any or all of these things a library can do. Further suggestions can be found in:

Public Libraries, December, 1915, p. 472.

The Shakespeare Tercentenary, prepared by the Drama League of America, obtainable at Headquarters, 736 Marquette Building, Chicago; price, \$0.10.

Outline for the Study of Shakespeare's Comedies, and

Outline for the Study of Shakespeare's Tragedies; published by the Drama League of America, 736 Marquette Building, Chicago; price, \$0.25.

A very excellent and usable bibliography of Shakespeare, with helpful annotations, is:

Meyer, H. H. B. Brief Guide to the Literature of Shakespeare. A. L. A. Publishing Board, 78 E. Washington St., Chicago. \$0.50.

QUESTION BOX.

Do you recommend the use of Library of Congress Cards for designating Christian Science literature?

As we said in the Occurrent for January, we do not recommend designating Christian Science literature in any different way than that in which other denominational literature is designated. The Library of Congress Cards contain the words "Authorized Literature of the First Church of Christ Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts," because these words are printed on the verso of the title page, and the Library of Congress, according to its rules of minute cataloguing, always places such a note on its catalogue card. The Library of Congress is not thereby making any special ruling in the case of Christian Science publications, but is merely treating them according to its general rules of cataloguing. As we have said previously, any library who uses less minute rules of cataloguing than does the Library of Congress—and every library in this state does this—would be violating its general rules in putting on a typewritten card this information. This would be unwise partisanship. On the other hand, the use of Library of Congress Cards in a public catalogue is greatly to be desired for all books, unless perhaps they be fiction. In the adoption of these cards, the libraries of Indiana have been unfortunately slow. The mixing of printed and typewritten cards in a file is open to no objection except from the finicky. The fact that the Library of Congress card is much fuller in detail than the common practice of the library demands, is no reason why it is out of place in the catalogue. For this reason, there is no inconsistency in using Library of Congress cards for Christian Science publications and refusing to put the same information on a typewritten card. The desirable practice is to use as many Library of Congress cards as possible for all books on all subjects.

We are considering inaugurating a rental collection of new fiction in our library. One of the members of the board feels that we should buy no title for the rental collection unless we have the same title on our free shelves. This would defeat our purpose in starting a pay collection; namely, to supply our patrons with

more titles of fiction than we can supply from our book fund. Can you give us any answer to her objection?

When rental, or pay, collections were new in public libraries, it was the universal custom to have only titles which duplicated titles on the free shelves. These collections were generally called "Pay Duplicate Collections." This principle is now religiously adhered to by many librarians and library advisers. In an editorial in "New York Libraries" for February, 1915, The New York Division of Education Extension, which corresponds to the Library Commissions in other states, discusses clearly and logically the whole principle of pay collections and approved them as temporary expedients "to tide over a period of inadequate" income. The editorial continues, "In every case it should be what its name implies, a *duplicate* collection. For every title in it, there should be at least one copy on the shelves of the main library. On this point the State Department has felt it necessary to insist for all libraries drawing public library money." One does not like to lay oneself open to the charge of being undemocratic, certainly not one who is connected with a public library. Nevertheless, one questions whether it is more undemocratic to supply those citizens who are willing to pay for the privilege with additional titles or with additional copies of a title of which the library owns one free copy. In either case, the borrower who can pay has a privilege which the borrower who cannot pay does not have. One copy of a popular novel will not go far in supplying the demand of even a small community, so that the reader who cannot pay a rental fee has little chance to obtain the free copy. A pay collection is much like a medical collection of books and periodicals which the local physicians maintain and for which the library gives care and space. The rental collection is not paid for out of public funds, but the users of a rental collection pay for the books in much the same way that the doctors pay for theirs; and the library furnishes the space and the service. If, after a book has paid for itself by rental fees, the library finds it wise to transfer the book to the free shelves, the impecunious borrower is the gainer after all, for he has access to a book which the library board probably could not otherwise

have afforded to buy. This may all be sophistry, but irrespective of the theoretical principle involved, the actual facts show that any protest is almost unheard of in libraries which maintain pay collections. There are other practical arguments in favor of non-duplicate pay collections.

A rental collection should pay for itself, and, accordingly, the library can afford to purchase more titles than it would be justified in buying with tax money. In this way it can supply a demand which cannot otherwise be met. With the small library, it is generally not more copies of any one title, but more titles that are needed.

Again, the rental collection gives an opportunity to try out titles which will possibly prove for one reason or another undesirable for the permanent collection.

Often, also, there is in a town a rental collection in some store. Over the selection of titles in these collections the library has no control, but by maintaining a rental collection of its own, it can control book selection and thereby influence the reader. At the same time, the library is by means of this rental collection attracting readers who might not otherwise come to the library. Such acquaintance may, in time, lead to the reading of other books.

We have tried to put both sides of the question. The weight of opinion would probably be for the duplicate principle. There are, however, numerous libraries in Indiana that are maintaining rental collections that are not duplicate collections. They are not only meeting with no criticism from their public, but their collections are successful, and one library, at least, finds that the rental collection not only pays for itself, but supplies practically all the new fiction for the free shelves, saving tax money for permanent standard fiction or classed books.

WHAT OUR LIBRARIES ARE DOING.

Application Blanks in the Newspaper—Hammond Public Library.

As a time-saver and to draw the attention of the public, the Hammond public library has inserted in *The Times* this evening an application blank which, when properly filled out, can be taken to the library and ex-

changed for a borrower's card, entitling the holder to take out books. The blank can be clipped from the paper and readily filled out.

Better Films—Gary Public Library.

"Children should be able to see motion pictures that appeal to them and are related to their immature and incomplete knowledge. Many parents take or allow their children to see films undesirable in almost every way. Children are kept out late at night, see scenes to them horrible and nerve racking, are fed on humor that is cheap and degrading, and are very seldom treated to pictures that are really entertaining and inspiring to them. To better this condition the Gary Public Library induced one of the leading houses to provide special films for children. These are run Saturday mornings at 11 and 12:15. An admission of five cents covers all expenses and has possibly left a very small profit for the house. The library passes upon all films to be run and approves them. The part the library takes in selection is advertised and it assumes responsibility to that extent. Library assistants are in attendance to look after young children.

Some of the films that have been run are, "Robinson Crusoe," "Lady of the Lake," "Aladdin," "Hansel and Grethel," "Heart of the Princess" (Arabian Nights), "Beauty and the Beast," and "Treasure Island." An educational film is run and a humorous cartoon film in addition. Several delightful studies of birds have been had from Pathe, some in color.

The attendance has been very gratifying—brothers and sisters, young children and old, and mothers, too, have been well pleased with the pictures. The motion picture has come, probably to stay, and this experiment has seemed an effort to secure more good from it. It is difficult at present to get good films for young children but if an increasing demand can be created it should be possible to get more and even better films in the future."

—L. J. B.

Business Men and the Library—Fort Wayne Public Library.

The Business and Municipal Department of the Public Library, Fort Wayne, was opened

November 4th, 1912, in answer to a need which the librarian had long felt could be best met in this way.

The department is located on the second floor of the Library and includes three rooms, which have lately been increased to five. These are: a reading room in which the current technical, municipal and business magazines may be found; the circulating room; the newspaper room, and two rooms devoted to United States publications. The department is open from 9:00 a. m. to 9:00 p. m. weekdays and from 2:00 p. m. to 5:00 p. m. on Sundays.

The Public Library is fortunate in being located near the business part of the city, thereby making it accessible to men at the noon hour. Men stop for a few minutes to glance over a trade journal or any periodical in which they may be interested.

Since its organization the attendance has increased each year. The records for 1915 show that over 10,000 readers made use of the reading room. The reference work, which is the real work of a special library, has been greatly aided by the increased use of the telephone. Men who are too busy to come to the library make their inquiries over the telephone, the material is looked up and they are informed just what the library contains upon their question.

Soon after the library was opened, cards calling attention to the department, were prepared and placed in the pay envelopes of the employees of the leading manufacturers of the city. Reading lists have been printed on various subjects. These lists have been distributed in different ways. The Gardening Lists were placed in the grocery stores where flower and vegetable seeds were for sale, the lists on Salesmanship and Efficiency were left with clubs devoted to those subjects and were placed in the lobbies of the city hotels. A reading list on Railroadng was mailed directly to those known to be interested in railway work; these lists were also left at the Railway Y. M. C. A. rooms and given to heads of departments of the different railroads of the city for distribution.

A most important aid, in bringing the department to the knowledge of the public, is the city newspaper. The papers have been at all times ready to give space to library items.

Lists of new books every month, special lists on topics of the moment, annotations of particular books, or any note of interest to the public, have been printed.

The department strives to be of real use in the business and municipal life of the city.

Centennial Study Hour in the Library— Tipton Public Library.

One of the best and most practical studies in Indiana geography and history has been organized by Mrs. Sam Matthews, librarian at Tipton. Every Saturday morning between nine and ten o'clock she invites all persons, particularly school children, to meet at the library for the purpose of studying Indiana by counties.

Each person is given a county for study and report. He draws a map of it, divides it into townships, locates the creeks and rivers, gives its topography, tells of its settlement, its products and everything about it of interest. Its location in relation to Tipton County and the state in general is clearly determined. The counties are furthermore grouped by congressional districts.

The interest manifested is astonishing. Every one of the ninety-two counties has been taken and a waiting list remains. The children know each other by their county names and there is a keen rivalry in the telling of interesting things about themselves. The interest is contagious and not restricted to the young people. Parents are accosting Mrs. Matthews with the information that they too are learning things about their state. What an excellent preparation is this zestful Indiana game for the proper observance of our Centennial year so soon to be ushered in!—Bulletin of the Historical Commission.

Miss Charity Dye, of Indianapolis, member of the Indiana Historical Commission, writing in the Indianapolis Star of the work being done, reviewing features of the far-reaching preliminary work of 1915, says: "Mrs. Sam Matthews, of Tipton, has done wonderful work in the study of Indiana history in her weekly library class. The study of the counties of the state has been admirably outlined by her and she will supply plans to other libraries and inclose an outline upon request. There is no force greater than the

library in the promotion of the centennial spirit, and it is to be hoped that the coming celebration will give this educative force a new life."

Factory Extension Work—Fort Wayne Public Library.

To co-operate with the Boss Manufacturing Company in industrial betterment, the Public Library has placed a Deposit Station in the pleasant reading rooms recently so well equipped for the employees of the Glove Factory, in one of their well-lighted front rooms at 1512 Fairfield Ave.

Two librarians from the Public Library were invited to the factory to meet the employees and tell them of the work the library wished to do for them. Over one hundred and fifty employees signed cards which made them borrowers of their deposit library as well as borrowers of the Public Library, corner of Wayne and Webster streets, and the South Side branch, 2522 South Calhoun street. With the hearty co-operation of Mr. Farr, the manager, and his employees, this library was opened Friday, January 14, 1916, and during the noon hour nearly one hundred books were lent. Since then the interest and circulation of books has kept up in a most gratifying manner.

This collection of books sent to the Glove Factory consists, not only of many good books of fiction, but books of travel, art, plays, fancywork, books on business, that are inspirational and promote efficiency in daily life and work, and on many other subjects.

Every effort is being made by the Public Library to furnish these borrowers with good reading and the collection of books will be changed and added to as calls demand.

The Public Library has sent a small deposit of non-fiction to the Wayne Knitting Mills to supplement the library that the Mill recently established for their employees. More books will be sent from time to time, from the Public Library, for it is the aim of this institution to help, in every way, the placing of books in the hands of the people of Fort Wayne.

To further this work preparations are being made by the Public Library to continue the work in other factories.

Cases of books have also been sent to each of the ten Fire Departments for the use of the men in any leisure time they may have.

Religious Organizations—South Bend Public Library.

I am enclosing with this a list of books which we have just issued. We are sending this out through the Superintendents of Sunday Schools, teachers of Bible classes, the Bible Study Clubs and the Y. M. C. A. and the Y. W. C. A., etc. The schools will begin next month to have the Bible taught as provided by the state law, and through the instructor chosen by the ministerial association we have listed the books for reference and study as outlined in the subjects they are permitted by the state to teach. We have sent to 53 of the city Sunday schools according to the size of the school and to 45 of the Sunday schools and church centers in the county. We are not especially trying to boom our circulation in 200, but it is a field to which we have not paid a great deal of attention, and for the past year or more we have had an increasing demand for books on these subjects and have heard so often that teachers did not know where to look for material. We have met with much enthusiasm from the Bible class leaders and teachers, and the ministers are particularly grateful and are publicly making mention of the assistance to be found in the library, all of which advertises us not a little, and the country people are swamping us with requests. We certainly have touched a popular note there, particularly with the books on Sunday school teaching and social service of the church, because so many of the churches in our county are being used as social centers.

The small blue lists are put out by the Y. M. C. A. and we have a number of copies of each title, and since December 1st, when these lists were first circulated by the Y. M. C. A., we have not any one day had over two titles in at a time—is South Bend so BAD or so GOOD, is the question that is uppermost at our staff meeting. Really the response to these lists has been so much greater than we dreamed that it is laughable in some cases, for the books are not new, with the exception of perhaps fifty titles, bearing up

on Sunday school teaching and social work. Practically everything else is just what we had on our shelves, and they are now circulating; something which, I regret to state, they have not done to any extent in the past.—Virginia M. Tutt, Librarian.

Below is printed the list referred to by Miss Tutt as distributed by the Y. M. C. A. and also the letter sent to the several Sunday School Superintendents.

YOUNG MAN! ARE YOU TRAINING FOR REAL EFFICIENCY?

These Excellent "Silent Partners" may be had at the Public Library without cost to you.

Compliments Young Men's Christian Association, South Bend, Indiana.

A SUGGESTION.

The man who is really alive, who is ambitious to arrive somewhere, who is anxious to LEAD in his line, is without question the man who is seeking all the real help and inspiration for himself that he can find, both from BIG MEN and BIG BOOKS.

Here are a very select few; a big man expressing a big message in a book, each with a vital, helpful, stimulating message for every seeker after real Efficiency.

They are arranged in their proper order—start at the top and read them all, taking time, of course, for thought. You will grow. Your time will pay big dividends, and you will be enthusiastic about the "Silent Partners" in the fight. Try it out.

1. Keeping in Condition.....Moore
2. A Fight for Character.....
.....President H. C. King
3. Rational Living.....President H. C. King
4. The Efficient Life.....L. Gulick
5. Success.....O. S. Marden
6. Times and Young Men.....J. Strong
7. A Young Man's Questions.....
.....Robert E. Speer
8. The Job, the Man, the Boss.....Blackford
9. Increasing Human Efficiency.....Scott
10. Temptation, and How to Meet It.....
.....Sherwood Eddy
11. Personal Economy and Social Reform..
.....President Wilson
12. Practical Idealism.....W. D. Hyde

13. What Men Live By.....Cabot
 14. Gospel for an Age of Doubt....Van Dyke

Other select titles will be gladly furnished.

"Never you mind the crowd, lad,
 Nor fancy your life won't tell;
 There's always work for a' that
 To him who doeth it well.

"Fancy this world a hill, lad,
 Look where the millions stop;
 You'll find the crowd at the base, lad,
 That's always room at the top."

PUBLIC LIBRARY

South Bend, Indiana.

Dear Sir: Owing to an increasing demand for books for Sunday school workers and Bible students, the Public Library has compiled a selected list of its titles under the several divisions of the subjects desired, hoping that the same may be of service to those interested along these lines.

This list, copies of which are sent you for distribution to your Sunday school teachers, Bible classes and others at your discretion, is only a suggested list of titles.

The list was compiled with the co-operation of members of the Ministerial Association, Bible class teachers and leaders of study classes in the Y. M. C. A. The Library can supplement this list with much else of equal value on these and related subjects.

The Public Library extends a cordial invitation to use these books and periodicals, and any assistance in looking up reference material will be gladly given.

Yours very truly,

PUBLIC LIBRARY.

Virginia M. Tutt, Librarian.

Stories Told by Teachers—Hammond Public Library.

"I want to tell you about our story hour, for it may be of use to other small libraries. I am a strong advocate of the story hour, but we cannot afford as yet a trained children's librarian. I hire teachers (two) to tell the stories at \$1.50 for the hour, on Saturday from 10 to 11 o'clock. Each teacher tells a series of three Saturdays, with, you might say, continuous stories: for instance, three Robin

Hood stories, three on Greek Legends, three Norse Legends, etc. This month we had Abraham Lincoln, George Washington, Benjamin Franklin, and Indian stories. I have two charming story-tellers. We have been having one hundred and forty-seven, one hundred and forty-eight, and one hundred and sixty-eight in attendance of late. The children tell me they 'hate to miss one.'"

Jeanie L. Sawyer, Librarian

Hammond Public Library.

A Township Survey—Cambridge City Public Library.

To help in the selection of books for the rural school deposit stations and to know how far the library is serving the inhabitants of the township, the Cambridge City Public Library has made a survey of the township. In addition to the usual file of borrower's registration cards, the librarian keeps a separate file of borrowers arranged by school district. On each card is recorded information concerning the borrowers, such as whether he is a taxpayer, his occupation, the number in his family. All this information is of great help in making up the collections to be sent to the schools. Furthermore the librarian can tell from this list how well the library is reaching the inhabitant of any school district.

DISTRICT MEETING.

District A.

A meeting of Section A of the I. L. A. was held at South Bend in the Public Library, Wednesday afternoon, March 1st.

Representatives from ten (10) of the libraries in this district were present, some libraries sending more than one member of the staff to the meeting; there were also four (4) Board members present from three different towns.

The general subject for consideration at the meeting was the "libraries' part in the celebration of the Indiana centennial."

Nothing particularly definite was brought out except that several of the counties were preparing for an historical pageant in commemoration of the event; plans however were still tentative.

Some of the plans for a pageant in St. Joseph county had assumed a working shape and these were discussed and the fact that the library could do much in collecting facts and distributing material upon the subject was pointed out; it could in a way play the part of an "information bureau" in the community.

Remainder of the afternoon was taken up in a general discussion of a variety of subjects brought out by those present, which were of interest to each library represented.

The next meeting will be held in Culver the latter part of May.

VIRGINIA M. TUTT,
Secretary Section A.

District B.

The first meeting of District B for 1916 was held in one of the class-rooms of the college library at Crawfordsville, on March 2nd. While the attendance was not large, the meeting was both helpful and profitable. Book selection was discussed. Those who led in the discussions were Miss Baumbaugh, librarian at Frankfort; Miss Rinehart, librarian at Delphi; Miss Smimons, librarian at Darlington; Mr. Hepburn, of Purdue University, and Mr. Sanborn, of the Indiana Library Commission. The next meeting will be held at Attica in June.

KATHARINE FISHER,
Secretary.

District C.

"I always enjoy district meetings and find them very helpful," are the words of an experienced librarian of District C. The first meeting of this district was held with Miss Idabelle Ford at the Kokomo Public Library on March 3rd. Seventeen librarians and five Board members were present. Librarians from Akron, Elwood, Kewanna, Kokomo, Logansport, North Manchester, Peru, Rochester, Wabash and Walton were present. Library Boards represented were Akron, North Manchester, Rochester and Walton.

Interesting talks were made upon the problems of, Who shall select books for a library, Methods of book selection, When to buy, What to buy, Censorship, Partisan and Religious books, and The value of annotations.

Mr. Sanborn, of the Public Library Commission, gave excellent advice as to "What to buy" and made many interesting suggestions in the discussion of other questions.

"To Give and Get" is the slogan of the meetings of District C.

GRACE STINGLY,
Secretary.

District D.

Seventeen trustees, librarians and assistants attended the district meeting at Hartford City, March 10th. Miss Margaret Colerick, of Fort Wayne, Miss Nannie W. Jayne, of Bluffton, Miss Winifred Ticer, of Huntington, and Mrs. Marian P. Watts, of Montpelier, took part in the program, leading the discussion on various subjects outlined in the Occurrent. The Hartford City Library Board served a most appetizing luncheon at noon in the library, between the morning and afternoon sessions. The attendance was particularly good in view of the fact that Hartford City is on the extreme southern edge of District D.

MINTA B. FORDNEY,
Secretary.

District E.

District E of the Indiana Library Association held its first meeting of the year on the afternoon of March 2nd in the new Public Library at Mooresville.

We were most cordially received by the Librarian and the members of the Board, who invited us to partake of a delicious two-course luncheon, after which the meeting was held.

There were thirteen libraries represented by nineteen librarians and assistants and fifteen trustees.

The meeting was conducted by Miss Carrie Scott, of the Librarian Commission, and the different phases of book selection were discussed.

Miss Venn, reference librarian of the State Library, discussed "Qualifications Needed by the Selector."

"Who Shall Select the Books?" was discussed by Mrs. Catherine Poulson, Librarian of Greenfield.

"What to Buy" was discussed by Miss Mayme Snipes, of Plainfield.

Mrs. Cora Bynum, of Lebanon Library, told us how to solve some of our problems.

Miss Ida Lewis gave a talk on the "Value of Annotations."

Miss McNitt, of the State Archives, talked on the Centennial, telling where material can be obtained for the celebration.

Mr. Melcher, of W. K. Stewart Co., was present, giving a most interesting talk on Shakespeare, and urging that an effort be made in each town to celebrate in some way the tercentenary of Shakespeare's death, which will be April 23rd.

BESSIE CALDWELL,
Secretary District E.

District H.

District H held a very profitable meeting at Seymour on Friday, February 25th. Because of the width and the breadth of District H, it is almost impossible to have a large attendance. Miss Aiken, librarian of Seymour, and her assistants formed a social committee and arranged delightfully for the pleasure of the guests. The meetings were held in the library club rooms, which were decorated in patriotic colors in honor of the season. The libraries represented were: New Albany, Columbus, Seymour, Lawrenceburg, Brownstown, Moores Hill, Aurora, and Mr. Sanborn of the Commission, making about twelve in attendance. The subjects discussed at the afternoon meeting were: The Book Committee, What to Buy, Censorship of Books, The Dealer and the Librarian, and Periodicals, Their Selection and Care. Each subject had a leader and a free open discussion followed. After the afternoon program, it was decided that the librarians of District H form a Professional Reading Club, which will enable all members to keep in touch with the best and latest works on library science. This was arranged for as follows: each member is assessed fifty cents a year, to be paid to the district secretary. Books are purchased by her with the help of the Commission and sent by schedule to the different members. These books are to be held in trust by the secretary and may be borrowed any time by any member of

the club. Miss Gertrude Aiken was elected the new secretary of District H.

Mr. Sanborn gave a very interesting and instructive talk at the open evening meeting. Mrs. Cox, of Seymour, delighted everyone present with her clever readings, and the Edison records were much enjoyed.

ELEANOR E. LA MAR,
Secretary.

District I.

The library authorities at Boonville were the hosts for a delightful district meeting, held December 3d, in their pretty new library building.

The morning was devoted to a discussion of "Township extension," under the leadership of Mr. Sanborn. After an elaborate luncheon, served by the pupils of the domestic science classes of the public school, and an examination of the library building and the \$500 collection of new books, recently given the library by a former resident of Boonville, Miss Wallace, cataloger at the Evansville Public Library, led a discussion of the value of the card catalogue and answered many questions regarding various ways of writing and using the cards; Mrs. Fretagoet, acting librarian of the Workingmen's Institute Library in New Harmony, gave a report of the meeting at Gary; and Mr. Sanborn, in the absence of Miss Armstrong, made some suggestions regarding "Professional reading." Unfortunately no one seemed to have any practical plan for the formation of any sort of study class in this district.

Besides Mrs. Isley and her assistant, Miss Scales, there were present: Mrs. James R. Wilson, Mrs. J. W. Bennett, Mr. H. F. Fulling, and Mr. Kenneth Weyerbacher, all of the Boonville Library Board; Mr. Charles E. Skinner, superintendent of the Boonville schools; Mrs. J. C. Baum, secretary of the Rockport Library Board; Miss Emma Phillips, Librarian at Tell City; Miss Adelia Casto, assistant librarian at Washington; Miss Wallace and Miss Karcher from the Evansville Public Library; Mrs. Fretagoet from New Harmony, and the secretary.

JULIA A. MASON,
Secretary, District I.

PUBLICATIONS.

Forms of City Government.

Bulletin No. 5 of the Indiana Bureau of Legislative Information, prepared by Prof. Frank G. Bates, of Indiana University, and entitled, *Forms of City Government: an Outline of the Federal, Commission and Commission Manager Plans of City Government*, is a clear, concise statement of the various plans covered and also contains a Synopsis of the Model City Charter presented by a Committee of the National Municipal League, and List of References, covering about thirty of the more accessible works upon the subject of Municipal Government. When this pamphlet comes to the librarian's desk, it is worthy of preservation and, still better, of use.

The Seven Joys of Reading.

The H. W. Wilson Company of White Plains, N. Y., has reprinted from the *Sewanee Review* in very attractive form, Miss Mary Wright Plummer's stimulating paper on the "Seven Joys of Reading." To many librarians this essay will not be new, but it will continue to please and inspire. Every worker, especially if she is over-worked, and buried in the details of library technique, should find a half an hour to read these twenty pages—to realize anew one of the greatest reasons why public libraries exist, and from time to time, she should reread, to freshen her spirit. A judicious distribution of this pamphlet among the patrons of the library would be good for a community. Read it and see.

NEW LIBRARY BUILDINGS.

Akron.

The library at Akron has been moved into the new \$12,500 Carnegie building. This yellowish-brown brick building consists of one large room on the main floor with stairways to the basement and attic partitioned off in one corner. The assembly room in the basement runs across the front of the building. The building is completely furnished with Library Bureau furniture.

Angola.

On November 27, 1915, the new library building at Angola was dedicated. A public reception was held during the afternoon and evening, and hundreds of guests called and inspected the new building. The building, which is an edifice in which every citizen of Angola should take pride, is a brick structure with stone trimmings and cement approaches and steps. It is one story in height, with full basement. The roof is of tile. The building was erected and equipped at the total cost of \$10,000, the gift of the Carnegie Corporation to Angola and Pleasant Township.

Boonville.

The new Carnegie library at Boonville was opened January 1, 1916. It is a commodious building 64x34 feet, built of dark vitrified brick with Bedford stone trimmings. The interior is attractively furnished with Library Bureau furniture. Clifford Shopbell, of Evansville, was the architect. The cost of this building was \$12,000, the gift of the Carnegie Corporation. In addition to this gift, the library has received a gift of 500 new volumes from George W. Brackinridge of San Antonio, Texas, who was also a liberal donor to the fund which purchased the site for the building.

Culver.

The new Carnegie building on the Main street in Culver was opened to the public without special dedicatory exercises. The money for the furniture came from private donation. The Carnegie gift was \$10,000, and True L. Brookie, of Indianapolis, was the architect. The building belongs to Culver and Union Township.

Darlington.

The dedication of the new building at Darlington occurred December 31, 1915. The afternoon service was a public reception and book shower. Hundreds of citizens and future patrons took advantage of this occasion to view the new building and its appointments and, best of all, many brought books for the new shelves. In the evening the dedicatory

exercises were held. The building was presented to the trustees by L. W. Little, who in an address recited something of the history of the movement to get the library for the community. The keys were received by Rev. W. N. Nicely, who spoke in behalf of the community. Following these talks, Emerson E. Ballard, of Crawfordsville, delivered an excellent address.

Mr. Carnegie's gift for this building was \$10,000. It will be maintained by the town of Darlington and Franklin township.

Evansville.

The Evansville Public Library has secured quarters in the new annex of the Wheeler public school building for a branch library. This room has been attractively furnished with Library Bureau furniture. It has been opened to the public since the first of the year. An excellent collection of books is on the shelves and already the number loaned is large. Miss Rachel Agg, formerly librarian of the Plymouth Public Library, is branch librarian.

Kirklin.

Kirklin's new public library was opened to the public with appropriate ceremonies beginning Wednesday, December 1, 1915, continuing four days. An interesting program was arranged for each afternoon and evening by the different clubs of the town. On Wednesday afternoon an address was given by Henry N. Sanborn, Secretary of the Public Library Commission. On Saturday afternoon Miss Olive Brumbaugh, librarian of the Frankfort Public Library, gave a program of Christmas stories for the children. During opening week the Indiana Art exhibit sent out by the State Federation of Clubs was hung in the library. Kirklin has an excellent building, built and equipped with \$7,500, the gift of the Carnegie Corporation to the Town of Kirklin and Kirklin Township. T. L. Brookie, of Indianapolis, was the architect.

Lawrenceburg.

The new Carnegie Library building at Lawrenceburg was dedicated Saturday morning, October 9, 1915, with appropriate exercises.

The presentation speech was made by Victor M. O'Shaughnessy, president of the library board, who outlined the history of the library movement in Lawrenceburg, which, after five years of effort, has resulted in a splendid new building and ample provision for its maintenance, and at present a collection of 4,000 books. Mayor E. G. Bielby responded with a short speech accepting the library for the city. Mr. Demarchus C. Brown, State Librarian, gave the dedicatory address. The building was built and equipped at an expenditure of \$11,000, the gift of the Carnegie Corporation. The building approaches the old colonial in style of architecture. It is built of chinchilla brick of light shade, with a roof of red Panama tile. The massive pillars at the entrance are of Bedford oolitic stone, a material which is also used in the trimmings. The building has a frontage of 58 feet and a depth of 36 feet. True L. Brookie, of Indianapolis, was the architect.

Liberty.

The new \$10,000 building at Liberty was dedicated Friday, October 8, 1915. The principal address was made by Mr. Henry N. Sanborn, Secretary of the Public Library Commission, who showed some practical ways that the public library might be made to serve the people. The keys of the building were presented by Mr. Wilson B. Parker, the architect, of Indianapolis. The keys were received by Dr. E. R. Beard, president of the board, who responded with a short address.

The building is a most attractive structure. It stands at the southeast corner of the Public Square, and is built of Hytex brick of different colors and has stone trimmings. It is 52 feet long by 49 feet and 6 inches wide. The interior is well arranged and appropriately furnished. The entire building is lighted with the indirect electric light system and is heated with steam.

The basement contains an assembly room with a small stage and with adjoining committee rooms that can be thrown together with the assembly room by means of certain partitions, thus making the seating capacity two hundred.

Mooreville.

The \$10,000 public library building, the gift of the Carnegie Corporation to the Town of Mooreville and Brown Township, was formally opened on January 27, 1916, with appropriate exercises. During the forenoon from 9:00 o'clock to 12:00, the children of the public school were received by grades with their teachers. Each group was taken first to the assembly room where a talk on the use of the library was given and stories were told by Carrie E. Scott, Assistant State Organizer. Then the children were taken upstairs where they were received by Miss Helen Hadley, the librarian, and were shown about the building. In the afternoon an informal reception was held from 2:00 to 5:00 p. m., at which the members of the library board were hosts, assisted by representatives from the various clubs of the town. The regular dedication services were held in the evening at 8:00 o'clock with Dr. C. L. Hallam, president of the library board, presiding. At this meeting music was furnished by Thompson's orchestra. A history of the library movement in Mooreville was given by Mr. D. B. Johnson, secretary of the library board. An account of the old Hovey Institute Library was read by W. F. Hadley. Mr. Henry N. Sanborn, Secretary of the Public Library Commission, spoke on rural extension work, and an address was delivered by Mr. Demarchus C. Brown, State Librarian.

The building is located in the first block west of the Public Square, on a lot 80 by 153 feet. The building is of the Elizabethan style of architecture, 56x36 feet, outside measurement. It is built of fireclay brick, four shades of tan, laid in dark brown mortar. The trimmings are of Bedford stone. The roof is red tile and the gables half-timbered. The building is heated by steam and lighted by the semi-indirect lighting system. It is furnished with Library Bureau furniture and has a shelving capacity for 6,000 volumes. The assembly room will seat 250 people. True L. Brookie, of Indianapolis, was the architect.

New Castle.

The program carried out at the dedication of the new library building at New Castle, began on the afternoon of January 18, 1916.

The exercises were held in the assembly room. True L. Brookie, who designed the building, formally presented the keys, which were received by Mayor Watkins on behalf of the city, with appropriate remarks. Following, there were short addresses by Demarchus C. Brown, State Librarian, and a number of local people. In the evening a general reception was held. On the Saturday afternoon following, open house was kept for the school children of the city and a special musical program was arranged for them. A story hour was given by Miss Eva Coffin, and a talk on the use of the library by Miss Lulu Christner, librarian. The building, which cost \$20,000, the gift of the Carnegie Corporation, is colonial in its style of architecture, and makes a very attractive appearance. The interior is well arranged, and appropriately furnished. The assembly room will seat 250 people.

Orleans.

At the dedication of the Orleans Public Library building, on October 15, 1915, Dr. Will Howe, head of the English Department of Indiana University, gave the principal address. Mrs. Roscoe Jenkins, president of the library board, delivered the address of welcome and music was provided by the Orleans orchestra. The new building is in Artesian Park, just off the main square, and in this attractive setting it makes a splendid appearance. It is built of Hytex buff mat brick, with stone trimmings. The roof is of red Panama tile. The main reading room on the first floor is 56 by 36 feet. It is finished and furnished in quartered oak. The basement contains a large assembly room, with a stage and ante-rooms, a township restroom, workroom, and boiler and fuel space. A steam heating plant and water system is in the building. Wilson B. Parker, of Indianapolis, was the architect.

Rockville.

Rockville and Adams Township have a library building of which every citizen should feel proud. It was built at the cost of \$12,500, the gift of the Carnegie Corporation. It is well planned and well constructed. The ex-

terior makes an attractive appearance, built of Hytex brick, laid in dark mortar, trimmed in Bedford stone, with a roof of green tile. The interior is finished in dark oak. On the first floor are the reading rooms, the north side for adults, the south side for children. Down stairs are an assembly room and men's reading room, and women's rest room. These rooms are furnished attractively and in the assembly room is ample space for art exhibits.

The building was dedicated on Friday afternoon and evening, January 14, 1916, with general receptions for the school children and citizens of the town, at which the members of the library board were hosts. Music was furnished by the high school orchestra. In the afternoon story hours were held for the school children, with Carrie E. Scott, Assistant State Organizer, and Mary Linebarger, Librarian, in charge. On Saturday afternoon, there was a special reception for the teachers and children of the rural schools. True L. Brookie, of Indianapolis, was the architect.

Royal Center.

The gift of the Carnegie Corporation to the Town of Royal Center and Boone Township was \$10,000, and this has been invested in a building which was dedicated with a public reception Saturday, November 13, 1915. W. S. Kaufman and Son were the architects.

Walton.

A feature of the dedication of the new \$10,000 Carnegie building at Walton was the presentation of a portrait of Mrs. Vora Bishop, a member of the library board, who has done much to make this library a reality for Walton and Tipton Township. Addresses were delivered by W. S. Kepner of Lafayette, former superintendent of the Walton schools and one of the founders of the library movement; A. L. Frentz, superintendent of Cass County schools, and Henry N. Sanborn, Secretary of the Public Library Commission. The building is built of gray chinchilla brick. The interior is furnished with Library Bureau furniture.

Winchester.

On February 21 the new library was opened

at Winchester. This building is situated in the center of the large lot formerly occupied by the school building. The plan is well adapted to the needs for which the building will be used. The Carnegie Corporation donated \$12,000. Elmer E. Dunlap, of Indianapolis, was the architect.

NEWS OF INDIANA LIBRARIES.

Albion.—Albion is to have a new \$10,000 building, the gift of the Carnegie Corporation to the Town of Albion and Jefferson and York Townships. A site for the building has been purchased directly west of the Court House.

Anderson.—The Anderson Public Library has been redecorated and new light fixtures have been placed in the sockets in the ceiling.

Attica.—Members of the Art Club in Attica are rejoicing over a Christmas surprise which came to them just in time to permit of their sharing it with the entire city. It is a fine oil painting, a copy of Rembrandt's Portrait of a Man, painted by Miss Bertha J. Lacey, who was the first supervisor of art in the Attica high school.

Bloomington.—The Public Library has advertised for bids on the new library building which is to be constructed at the cost of \$27,500. Wilson B. Parker, of Indianapolis, is the architect. Deposit stations of the Public Library have been established at the Field Glove and Mitten Factory, Talbot Basket Factory, and Showers Factory.

Borden.—The Borden library board has effected an organization and a tax has been levied in the town and township for the establishment of a public library. The library has recently moved into a store room and reports, as a result, increased activity.

Brookston.—The Carnegie Corporation has presented Brookston and Prairie Township with \$10,000 for the erection of a library building. Mr. Wilson B. Parker has been chosen as architect.

Carlisle.—John B. Bayard, an architect of Vincennes, has been chosen architect of the new \$10,000 building at Carlisle. This will be erected on the town lot, north of the new High School building.

Colfax.—A public library has been established at Colfax and a gift of \$9,000 from

the Carnegie Corporation has been accepted by Colfax and Perry Township. The town board has given the site of the old school building for the library. Graham & Hill, of Indianapolis, are the architects.

Crawfordsville.—Dr. W. F. Batman, of Ladoga, has presented his medical library to the Crawfordsville Public Library. It is the intention of the Public Library to make this collection the nucleus of a special medical department.

Culver.—Recently the Culver Public Library has been the recipient of a number of good books given by various friends of the library, who are interested in its growth and development. An excellent collection of music and musical literature was among the donations.

East Chicago.—The East Chicago Public Library has established a branch library in Calumet, at 908 Chicago Avenue. This room has been equipped with Library Bureau furniture, and over 500 volumes and periodicals have been placed on the shelves.

Fort Wayne.—The children's department of the Fort Wayne Public Library has grown so fast in the past year that the librarians in charge have found themselves cramped and unable to develop the full efficiency of the department in their present quarters. As a result, a large workroom for the children's director and her assistants has been installed in the basement floor, and a new stairway is being built to connect it with the children's room.

Francesville.—Francesville and Salem Township have a gift of \$9,000 from the Carnegie Corporation. The building is in the course of construction. Mr. Nichols, of Lafayette, is the architect.

Frankfort.—As a result of a movement inaugurated by the Chamber of Commerce, the Public Library will be opened every evening from 8 until 9 o'clock, beginning Monday, February 8th. On that evening a reception was held at the library to initiate the new plan.

Gas City.—The Public Library has secured a handsome case in which to display the excellent collection of Indian relics presented to the library by the late George Smith.

Goshen.—Mrs. Catherine Thomas has pre-

sented to the Goshen Public Library 58 volumes from the library of her sister, the late Miss Emma L. Butler, who at one time served as a member of the library board.

Grandview.—The Board of Town Trustees of Grandview has recently transferred the management of the public library to a library board, the members of which are to be appointed in accordance with the library law of 1901 and 1903. At a book shower held in the interests of the library over one hundred volumes were added to the collection.

Knightstown.—By the will of the late Samuel D. Reeves, a wealthy citizen of Knightstown, the Public Library of Knightstown receives \$1,000, payable at the death of his wife.

Michigan City.—The east room on the second floor of the Public Library building has been attractively fitted for a children's room, and a children's department has been opened.

Monticello.—An indirect lighting system has been installed in the assembly room of the Public Library.

New Castle.—Miss Frances Goodwin has loaned to the Public Library a bust of Benjamin Parker, an Indiana poet whose home was at New Castle. Thursday, February 10th, the poet's birthday, was celebrated at the library with an interesting and appropriate program.

Owensville.—The public library board has received notice from the Carnegie Corporation that \$12,500 will be available to Owensville and Montgomery Township for the erection of a public library building. This library will have a tax support of \$1,500 per year. The board is now considering plans and architects.

Plainfield.—A new piano has been added to the equipment of the Plainfield Public Library.

Plymouth.—January 21st marked two years since the opening of the Plymouth Public Library building. A little banquet was planned for the board members, their wives and husbands. After the closing of the library at night, all came trooping in with baskets of eatables. The librarians arranged so that in a short time eighteen were seated at one long table, loaded with a feast that could satisfy the most exacting of mankind.

Beside the brilliant lights of electricity, small candles were at each plate and while eating the members of the board who had been on various trips and expeditions together while studying plans and materials, told of amusing incidents of the way, and laughed over the hard times and the struggles passed through in their work of bringing into being the splendid institution that all so much enjoy.

Remington.—Remington and Carpenter Township have been given \$10,000 by the Carnegie Corporation, and the building is almost ready for occupancy.

Rising Sun.—The library board has received word that the Carnegie Corporation will give \$10,000 to Rising Sun and Randolph Township. The gift has been accepted and Wilson B. Parker, of Indianapolis, has been chosen architect.

Rockport.—The Rockport Public Library opened a reading room in the rear of the Farmers' Bank, on February 16th, with 1,000 volumes on the shelves. This reading room will be opened every Wednesday and Saturday afternoons from one to six o'clock.

South Bend.—The first branch of the public library was opened in January at Kaley School. An effort is being made by the library to make every community center a branch of the public library.

South Bend.—Notre Dame. A new \$200,000 library building is being constructed at Notre Dame University.

Vevay.—The Julia L. Dumont Club has donated to the Vevay Public Library its valuable reference library of sixty-four volumes, on the subjects of history, literature, art and music.

Warsaw.—Samuel Craig, of Huntington, has been chosen architect of the new library building at Warsaw, which is to be erected at the cost of \$15,000, the gift of the Carnegie Corporation to Warsaw and Wayne Township.

Whiting.—New stacks have been installed at the Whiting Public Library. These will give shelving space for 10,000 additional books.

Winamac.—Winamac and Monroe Township have accepted \$10,000 from the Carnegie Corporation, and the building is being con-

structed. W. S. Kaufman & Son are the architects.

PERSONALS.

Miss Emma Boyd has resigned her position as librarian of the Clinton Public Library to accept the place of assistant in the University of Illinois Library. Miss Mary Linebarger, of Rockville, acted as temporary librarian of the Clinton Public Library after Miss Boyd's resignation.

Mrs. Frances Varner has been appointed librarian of the Rockport Public Library.

Miss Eleanor E. LaMar has tendered her resignation at librarian of the Aurora Public Library, effective April 1st, when she will go to Chariton, Iowa, as librarian of the Chariton Public Library. Miss Irma Hauck, of Aurora, has been appointed to succeed Miss LaMar.

Dr. John W. Oliver, from the University of Wisconsin, has accepted a position in the Archives Department of Indiana State University.

Miss Helen Wonnacott has been added as a regular member of the Whiting Public Library staff.

Miss Mamie Martin has accepted the librarianship of the Clinton Public Library. Miss Martin was formerly librarian of this library before taking the course at the New York State Library School, Albany, N. Y.

Miss Else Wiggenhorn, of Watertown, Wis., has been appointed librarian of the North Manchester Public Librarian, to take the place of Miss Dorothy Ely, who joined the staff of the Minneapolis Public Library.

Miss Edith Edwards, of Indianapolis, has accepted a temporary position in the Reference Department of the Indiana State Library.

Miss Helen Secaree has resigned her position as assistant cataloguer in the Purdue University Library and has returned to her home at Mooresville.

Miss Jessie Slick has been elected assistant librarian in the Kewanna Public Library to succeed Miss Laila Elston.

Miss Rachel Stier has been appointed first assistant librarian at Moores Hill College.

Miss Aidah Taylor, who was librarian at the Froebel Branch of the Gary Public Library, resigned her position last autumn to

enter Lake Forest College. Miss Josephine Andrews, formerly of Brazil, has been appointed to take her place.

Miss Frances Dean, of Franklin, Indiana, has accepted a temporary position in the South Bend Public Library.

Miss Florence Webb, librarian of the Cambridge City Public Library, has had to take a leave of absence because of illness. During her absence, Mrs. Lillie M. Tweedy, of Dublin, has charge of the library.

On the second day of February, 1916, Mrs. Isabella McElhennen, Chief of the Circulation Department, rounded out forty years of service in the Indianapolis Public Library, of which she has been assistant librarian for

twenty-three years. During her years of service, Mrs. McElhennen has served under the following librarians: Charles Evans, Albert Yohn, Arthur Wellington Tyler, William De Hooper, and Miss Eliza G. Browning.

Miss Clara Hadley has resigned her position as librarian of Manual Training High School, Indianapolis, and has accepted a place on the staff of the Indiana State Normal School Library at Terre Haute.

Miss Ethel Reed has been appointed librarian of the Brook Public Library to succeed Miss Frances Hays, who has resigned.

Mrs. Josephine Hector has been appointed librarian of the Angola Public Library.

